NOTORIOUS LONDON WEEKLY SCOLD BREAKS LOOSE AGAIN.

Saturday Review Makes President Roosevelt's Speeches the Basis of

a Screed Against Yankees.

BY ACCUSING THIS COUNTRY OF HY

POCRISY AND GREED.

Radically Different Views of the United States and the Monroe Doctrine-German Comment.

LONDON, Aug. 30 .- "A hated rivalry, which may some day be settled by the arbitrament of the sword," seems to fairly of these 15,000 are regular carriers. sum up the Saturday Review's opinion of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Discussing President Rooseveit's pronouncement on Monroeism, the always bitterly anti-American Saturday Review uses the President's speech as the text | in front of the Garr house with a revolver on which to enunciate a long sermon on "American greed and hypocrisy," and the danger threatening the British Empire from ably dressed women and many children, the United States' future expansion. It says, in reviewing the history of the Monroe doctrine: "It is unfortunate, if not exceptional, that the United States cannot be satisfied with the plain, straightforward policy of self-interest, without attempting little rassage-way between the house and meral position. It was on this basis that the war with Spain was undertaken, result- and laid temporarily on the narrow sideing in the Philippines being annexed and Cuba being put under the heel. South been closed and the limbs hurriedly arbut the individual states cannot act toresist America's extension southward and body to the house. American 'protection' from European aggression will soon incubate into occupation

Proceeding to discuss the effect of Monroeism on the British Empire, the Saturday Review says: "The United States is the only great power separated from the British Empire by nothing but a land frontier, and it is the settled object of the United States to ultimately include Canada. ing fast at our expense, and judging from the present progress the power of the doing anything which can increase the othwould be such consequent and active friendship on the part of America that we might count on her as meeting us half way by abstaining from injuring us. Of such friend- and followed me to where mother and I ship the Saturday Review has shown again and again that there is neither evidence nor likelihood. There is no question of liking ty and neatly and tastefully dressed, went or disliking the Americans. It is simply a question of which shall ultimately get the better of the other side. The controlling factors make it impossible to put the position of the two countries in any other

A curiously divergent view is expressed by the Spectator on the same topic. It United States and Great Britain and the peace of the rest of the world, that Presidoctrine will be enforced by the United States at all costs. The Monroe doctrine is a danger to peace only if and while it of the policy of the United States in this particular are therefore most welcome. We hold that the maintenance of the Monroe States. We, like the United States, have no desire to see the status quo violently aitered by the efforts of continental European states to carve out for themselves shooting and bullets began to fly colonial empires in Central and South America. It would suit us no more than the United States to see Germany established in Southern Brazil or elsewhere on the Western continent.'

Proceeding to point out that "Monroeism cannot rest on air, and that unless based must primarily rest is sea power. If the sea power to enforce the Monroe doctrine it will be scrupulously respected. The moment they see the doctrine is based only on paper it will be disregarded. To make the doctrine effective America must build a fleet unquestionably stronger than that of France or Germany. She need not trouble to outbuild us, as we not merely agree to, but may be said to be passive supporters of the Monroe doctrine."

SURPRISE IN GERMANY.

Comment on the President's Monroe Doctrine Declaration.

BERLIN, Aug. 30 .- President Roosevelt's fresh declaration of the Monroe doctrine lived when a young man.' has been received here with an air of wonder. The tone generally assumed is one of surprise that the doctrine should be reaffirmed so energetically at a moment when no European power disputes it, least of all Germany. Moreover, it is asserted that Germany gave her assent to the doctrine soon after President Roosevelt's assumption of the presidency, and that the State Department has abundant knowledge that Germany does not even contemplate securing coaling stations in the Western hemisphere. Some suspicious critics suggested that assuething must be going on behind the diplomatic screen to occasion the President's enunciation. The Foreign Office says that official circles by no means share the newspaper excitement. It reads the speech in connection with the definition of the doctrine contained in the President's last message to Congress, which thoroughly explained the cause of separation, saying in the navy. In every detail she will be satisfies Germany. The disposition in some quarters to regard President Roosevelt's wholly inadmissible, because Germany, is | the American government knows, never designed territorial acquisition on the American continent.

their references to the King of Italy from the chief editorial position in order to comment on President Roosevelt's speech. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "His assertions are impregnated with an imperialistic spirit, and one is disposed to connect his utterances with what is occurring n Venezuela, since Germany is the only European power which, for the protection of its interests, might be tempted to occupy temporarily Venezuelan territory. But the unequivocal declaration has been made that the Berlin Cabinet has never considered the question of annexation. The self-control which our squadron maintained in the presence of the wild doings of the revolutionists in the coast towns in which Germans resided is proof positive that Germany does not intend to act in a brain. way to touch the sensibilities of the United

The Vossische Zeitung remarks: "The President's words sound like a defense from attack. But who is attacking the United ste, shortly after Mr. Roosevelt became | 28 Monument Place.

The Tageblatt deprecates the British

omment which scents in the Presdent's speech a covert warning to Germany and other organs are inclined to see no foreign, but a domestic motive, in Mr. Roosevelt's utterance, namely-preparation of the public mind for a further enlargement of the

NATIONAL LETTER CARRIERS.

Officers and Executive Board Prepare

for Denver Convention.

DENVER, Aug. 30 .- The officers and executive board of the National Letter Carriers' Association held a meeting here today to arrange for the national convention TRIES TO AROUSE ALL EUROPE which will open in this city next Monday. The officers and members of the board are: President, James C. Keller, Cleveland; vice president, M. T. Finnan, Bloomington, Ill.; secretary, E. J. Cantwell, Washington. Executive board-D. L. White, chairman, Boston; M. A. Fitzgerald, New York; E. J. Wainer, Muncie, Ind.; A. J. Michener, St. Louis; C. W. Miller, Omaha.

The board examined the reports of the secretary and treasurer and found them entirely satisfactory. The past year has been the most successful in the thirteen years of existence of the organization. During the year eighty-two branches have been established, with about 1,100 members. There are now more members of the association than there are regular letter carriers in the service; many being subcarriers. The total membership is 16,400, and

IN JEALOUS RAGE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) the mother saw him again until he appeared

Five hundred people, including fashioncrowded about the house on East New York street a few minutes after the smoke from 'Totten's revolver had floated away. Pressing and shoving each other they fought for a view of the slender body as it lay in the to explain it as a disinterested and highly a neighboring house. The corpse had been hastily removed from the front of the house walk in the passage way. The eyes had America's natural resources are enormous, ranged. Stalwart policemen held back the curious crowd until men from Ragsdale's undertaking establishment removed the specting the signal arrangements, paying

THE DAUGHTER TALKS. Inside Minnie Totten was moaning and sobbing on a sofa, consoled 2by a girl friend. Mrs. Garr was attempting to restrain her own grief as she answered the questions of the detectives. "He always was mean to my mother," said the girl. "He was always threatening to kill her and insulting her before her children. Finally things got so bad that she had to separate The United States is commercially grow- from him, and even then he would not let her have the children. I wanted to live with her, but he would not let me. I had to United States in wealth and numbers will go down to our old home and stay until I soon exceed that of any rival we have, pos- thought it was safe to come back. I have euvers. A detachment of the Thirteenth sibly excepting Russia, whose position in known times before he and mother separelation to us territorially is not nearly rated that he would come home and would so critical. Under these circumstances, it grip her arms with such force that she is surely clear that the power we need screamed from pain. He would slap her be most concerned about is America. Acute | face or he would pull out his revolver and | fortifications and nothing be written of teritorial and commercial rivalry always | rub it across her face, saying that when he | the guns composing the batteries. results in an ultimate trial by force. It is got ready he would put an end to her runthe only final settlement. If that is so, the ning around. There was never any cause policy of either country must be to avoid for it, because mother was always good to him. He was so mean to her that she was er's power or give it points in the struggle. driven to say hard things sometimes, but On that principle the United States has he would have tried the patience of a saint. steadily acted in opposing us diplomatically, He was never much of a drinking man un- for an attacking fleet to attempt a landnever conceding a point. We, on the other | til about a year ago, when the separation | ing, attention is being concentrated here hand, have usually gone out of our way to occurred. Then he took to drinking heavhelp the United States in the matter of the lily. When I saw him at the Franklin fair isthmian canal. We lost ground and Amer- last Thursday he did his best to make me ica gained. The only balancing advantage | say where mother was and to tell things on her, but I would not do it. Then he watched me when I took the train for home

on with the story of the murder. "Mother and I had been down town, and when we came up this way we thought we would stop in and see Mrs. Garr, whom mother used to know in Providence. They were brought up there as girls together. "We are glad in the interests of the Both Mrs. Garr and mother were anxious to hear about the fair, and they were askdent Roosevelt announced in such clear ing me all sorts of questions about the peoand unmistakable terms that the Monroe | ple I had seen when I saw father coming up the street with his eyes staring like a crazy man's. He looked just like a mar is undefined. All authoritative statements | that was insane, and I am certain he must doctrine is as good for us as for the United | something terrible, and mother seemed to know it, too. All three of us sprang up, but before we could hardly move he began

were living." The girl, who is rather pret-

MRS. GARR'S STORY.

Mrs. Garr's story of the murder was identical with that of Minnie Totten. "Mrs. Totten and I were school friends together on power it is sure to be exposed, to be in Providence," she said, "and I have alpushed aside and disregarded," the Spec- ways liked her. I knew that her husband Kennedy for the navy and Colonel W. R had been jealous of her for years, and I al-European states know that America has ways put it down to the fact that he was so much older than she was. He was fifty-two | who is the guest of Captain Brownson. and she was thirty-six. So far as I know there was no cause for the crime except jealousy. I am thankful that I was not shot myself. One of the bullets came so close to me that I felt its heat on my neck. and when Mrs. Totten was shot she was so close to me that I could touch her with my hand. The mother and daughter have been living together for some time at No. 427 East Market street. Totten had been in the country. He had been in Barkersville, whre he has a brother, and also in Budd, where he belongs to a lodge and where he

When Totten's clothes were examined at the City Hospital papers were found on him indicating that he was a Mason and a Red Man. A letter was found from the treasurer of Union Village Lodge, No. 545, Budd, Ind., asking Totten to send \$8 in payment of dues he was delinquent. Receipts | Nov. 29. The plan is understood to inissued by the Prudential Life Insurance Company furnished the information that Totten had insured the lives of his three children and his wife in that company. All the policies were paid up. The amounts of each were not given. Two letters found on his body indicated the fear in which he was held by his wife. One was from Mrs. Totten, written to her daughter Minnie while the latter was visiting. She warned her daughter never to let Totten know that she was writing, and to always burn the letters she received. A few sentences in the letter that he was constantly jealous and that he speech as directed against Germany as made her life miserable. Another letter was from Minnie to Totten, written while she was visiting in Franklin. She said little about her mother in the letter, writing Several of the newspapers here crowd for the most part about Indianapolis and the things she saw here.

Coroner Brayton made a careful examinaand found that of the four bullets that had been fired into her any one of three would have been sufficient to cause death. Three aboard the yacht Arrow. A remarkably went in at the back, near the middle, and one entered the right side, just above the right gland. One of the bullets that en- | Mills. The grand duke manifested much | easy time, did you? You did not go down tered the back passed through the heart. Later he examined Totten's body and found that death had resulted from a single builet which passed from the temple through the

Watch Sale.

I am having a special sale on watches this week. If you are interested it will pay States' favorite dogma. Germany and Rus- you to get my prices. J. P. MULLALLY

FORCES IN WAR GAME RECEIVE ADDITIONS OF STRENGTH.

State Militia Organizations Join the Regulars at Points Most Likely to Receive Naval Attack.

PRACTICE IN SIGNAL WORK

ARMY STATIONS FIND THEIR SYS-TEM WORKS VERY WELL.

Admiral Higginson Ready for Action -Officers and Crews Eager for the Maneuvers to Begin.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30 .- The army of defense and the attacking squadron under Admiral Higginson have spent the first twenty-four hours of the period of preparation in strengthening their forces. The Boston to-day, part going to Fort Rodman, at New Bedford, and six batteries coming here as additional reinforcements to Fort Adams and Fort Greble. The army also receives in addition the Rhode Island signal corps of twenty men. As for the navy, the Massachusetts naval brigade was sent on board the warships by means of two naval tugs. To-night General MacArthur again visited the forts in this vicinity, this time on the war yacht Kanawha, accompanied

by a large staff. The gunboat Gloucester, which came in during the day, left later for the fleet with. the mail. She may return to-morrow, as up to the programme laid out for him by Admiral Higginson has until midnight Sun- his host, H. R. McCullough, third vice pres- to the men who spend their lives in trainday to disappear from the coast, war being technically declared at that time. special attention to the searchlight station at Price's Neck. On his recommendation a third telephone wire was strung to this station. Just at sunset the big steam yacht Kanawha came into the harbor with General MacArthur. He was received by Colonel Hasbrouck, but no salutes were fired. The arrangements at the fort in this vicinity are complete, but the evening was spent in additional searchlight practice. To-morrow night the guards at all the forts will be strengthened and the signal

stations fully manned in preparation for the

attack which, according to the rules, may begin at any time after midnight. NEW LONDON, Aug. 30.-The signal corps and the two batteries of coast artillery, Connecticut National Guards, to-day entered the service of the United States in Connecticut with the army and navy man-New York heavy artillery arrived to-day. Colonel Davis, commanding the New London district, announced to-day that authorized newspaper men will be admitted to the several government reservations on the condition that no pictures be made in the

Signaling at Point Judith.

POINT JUDITH, R. I., Aug. 30.-As this point, in the view of the officers in charge of the defense in the pending war maneuv ers, is considered the most favorable place and elaborate plans have been made for its protection. The largest body of signal men in the whole line of action is located here. and other preparations made have been in proportion. It is claimed that no place on the coast offers a better chance for the hostile fleet to land men than inside Point

In connection with the defense of this locality a big war balloon will be sent up 3,000 feet and anchored day and night. The balloon is provided with a telephone, wigwag signals and flashlights. On a clear day observations at sea will be possible for

FLEET EAGER FOR DUTY.

All the Vessels Are on Post Except the Indiana and Montgomery.

WOODS HOLL, Mass., Aug. 30 .- The vessels of Admiral Higginson's fleet at anchor at Meneimsha light to-night were the Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Puritan, Olympia, Peoria. Mayflower, Gloucester, Leyden and Nina. The Panther is expected to join the fleet in the morning, also the Montgomery and the Indiana.

Admiral Higginson has not ordered the camp of marines on Martha's Vineyard to not report back to their ships until hostil-ities are discontinued. One of the reasons why he decides to keep the marines on shore is the overcrowding incident to the quartering of the naval reserves.

The umpires of the navy and the observers from the army, who arrived yesterday, are quite ready to fulfill their duties. The Alabama's judges are Commander Duncan Livermore for the army. A visitor who will remain during the engagements is James Barnes, the historian, of New York, In view of the opening of the period of hostilities there was much discussion among the officers, especially the ensigns and midshipmen, of the "war game" on the Massachusetts coast. All agree that the experience was of great value. In this connection it is noted that Ensign R. H. Berry, of the Kearsarge, who had charge of the central station at Rockport during the maneuvers. and Midshipman Spoffard, were guests of Admiral Higginson at breakfast yesterday. Weather conditions have been superb with the air clear and exhilarating. Officers and men are physically in splendid form and eager for action.

Culebra Island to Be Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- One of the most picturesque features of the big winter maneuvers in the Caribbean will be a mimic assault upon Culebra island, which will be defended by five companies of marines, scheduled to embark on the Panther either at Philadelphia or at Norfolk by volve an attempt to take possession of the island by landing parties of jackies from the warships, and the earnestness which the men throw into the work should make the attack on Culebra one of the most faithful pictures of real war which the maneuverers will produce.

Cruiser Brooklyn Partly Rebuilt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.-After several months at the New York navy yard, the for sea shortly. Improvements costing is now one of the finest protected cruisers. modern and her battery will be exceptionally strong. All her wooden apartments have been replaced with steel, her decks have been rebuilt and a large part of her armament has been replaced with new and thicker protection. She will have a speed of about nineteen knots an hour.

Grand Duke Boris at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 30 .- The Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch of Russia, cousin of the Czar, visited the United States Military Academy to-day. He left New York as the guest of Charles R. Flint quick run was made up the river, and the grand duke reached the academy in time to review the corps of cadets with Colonel interest in his visit to West Point.

Cornerstone Laid.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30.-The corner stone of the Washington University library building, which is to be used during the world's fair for the meetings of the international congresses, was laid to-day.

He Looked Like Bartholin.

PEPPIN, Wis., Aug. 30.-A man believed

on a charge of murder, spent several days strength allows, to war for decency and lady whom he introduced as his wife, arrived here from Wabasha, Minn. They stopped at the hotel and apparently had

RESTING IN VERMONT.

plenty of money.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) riage was banked with flowers when he rose to speak. After requesting that members of the G. A. R. who were in the assembly be allowed to occupy the front line the President said:

"I want to thank you for what you have done and for the very kind and graceful morning. [Applause.] And I cannot think ! of anything that argues better for the that (pointing to the soldiers' monument) | to have done, comrades. at stake the virtues which we so earnestly | people were apt to take only one. "The ask our children shall learn-virtues that text," said the President, "is that which time of peace. [Applause.]

Massachusetts heavy artillery came from in time of war. It is not enough, gentlemen, to mean well, either in battle or in civi life; you not only had to mean well, you to do well, and it is the same thing in civil life. I think there is but one class of people who deserve as well as the soldiers and those are they who teach the children of the present how to be the masters of our country in the future. I thank you." [Loud applause.]

THREE CHEERS FOR "TEDDY," JR.

President's Son Visits Fort Sheridan

and Is Welcomed by Soldiers. CHICAGO, Aug. 30 .- Theodore Roosevelt, jr., had a very busy time of it to-day living ident of the Chicago & Northwestern Rail-During the afternoon Brigadier General road. Bright and early he was driven to the Onwentsia Club's golf links at Lake championship tourney. Thence the party dress parade and cavalry maneuvers were ordered by Colonel McCaskey in honor of the President's son. The men of the Twentieth Infantry and the Second Cavalry participated in the review and a rousing "three cheers for Teddy" was given as the men went to quarters. From Fort Sheridan the party came into Chicago, where young Roosevelt did his shopping preparatory to the hunting trip in North Dakota. He returned to lunch with Mr. McCullough at Lake Forest, whence the party left for the Northwest at 5 o'clock this afternoon over the Ashland special of the Chicago & Northwestern. Other members of the party on the hunting and fishing trip are Marvin Hughitt, jr., and Rensselaer W. Cox.

The President Addresses 10,000 Peo-

FIRST SPEECH IN VERMONT.

ple at Windsor Fair Grounds. WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 30.-President

Roosevelt spoke to nearly 10,000 people at the fair grounds here this afternoon. He "Mr. Evarts and you men and women of |

Vermont, my fellow-citizens, my fellow-

Americans: I am glad, indeed, to have the chance of greeting you and of saying a word to you to-day. This is the place where the Constitution of your State was formulated; the first Constitution definitely to forbid human slavery in this continent. "Your State was founded by men who knew how to fight when the need was to fight, and who knew that fighting was not all: that they had to work in civil life also. Vermont has done what it has done throughout our history, and furnished the leadership in our public life, which it always has furnished-has shown that healthy sanity of public sentiment which has so prominently distinguished it, because Vermont has understood that while it was a mighty good thing to produce material prosperity, it was a better thing to produce men and women fit to enjoy it. You look through our history and you will see that, while, of course, material prosperity is the basis, the foundation upon which we build, yet that the leadership of the Nation has always lain with those who realize that material property was an indispensable foundation, but useless if there was not a superstructure upon itthe superstructure of the lofty life toward things better which only a great and gen-

erous people can feel. "And your forefathers-the men who founded this country-they understood that no one quality was sufficient for the successful founding of a country, any more than any one quality will do to make a citizen a success. You have got to make a number of different qualities. In the first place, you must recognize the sphere that the Nation has. Something, a good deal, can be done by wise laws-by fearless administration of the laws. But after that has been done there remains the fact that you must trust to the citizen himself to work out the ultimate salvation of the state. You can restrain men by the law and by the execution of the law from wrongdoing. And the wrongdoing man takes either of two steps; took those steps a century ago; takes those steps now. The both are equally dangerous. And we must remember after all that those who come type of crime. Both must be put down. The man who commits violence-above all, the body of men who commit violence, commit an outrage, not merely against their fellow-Americans, but against the whole body politic to which they belong. Violence of the individual, above all violence of a mobthat type of violence is incompatible with free government, with free and orderly

liberty in our Republic. "The first requisite of liberty as we and our forefathers have known it is the willingness to abide the law. The government must be just; the law must be no respecter of persons. The law must get the big man who goes wrong just as it gets at the small man who goes wrong-[cries of 'That's right!' cheers]-and it must get at him in his own interest. You can protect the man of big means against wrongdoing by the law, and just as long as you make him himself responsible to the law. On the other hand, the worst enemy of the people on whose behalf mob violence is often invoked is the man who invokes it, the man who connives at it or incites it. The worst wrong that can be done to our people is to try to teach them that aught can be obtained by mob rule or violence of any kind. We can make this government, we can keep it what it is; we cannot only make it what it is, but we can raise it to still loftier height, but it ess of liberty working through law.

must be done through orderly, decent proc-"It is not a kindness to bring up a child in the belief that it can get through life by shirking the difficulties. The child who is going to be worth its salt must be taught to face difficulties and overcome them. Is not that so? You know it is so. I pity no cruiser Brooklyn is expected to be ready man because he has got to work. I despise the man who will not work. He is not worth envying, no matter at which end of the social scale he is. The man who cannot pull his own weight, that man is not any good in our public life. Now we have got to do it in widely different ways; each man has got to at least pull his own weight, and if he is worth his salt he will pull a little more. [Applause.] And we cannot afford as a nation, any more than as a family can afford it in the training of the members of the family-we cannot afford to have our citizens brought up in any other theory. Each man of you who looks back on his life will feel proud to hand on to his children, not the memory of the days of ease, but the days that were pretty hard, that meant hard work, but wherein he did

something. [Applause.] "Now, in every audience that I speak to here all through New England I see men like your friend there, who wear the button that shows that you fought in the great war. You did not go down there to have an there for the pay; it was less than \$13 a month if I remember? You went down in the prime of youth, the prime of your strength, leaving all that there was at home, to spend four years, knowing defeat as well as victory, until with stern courage from defeat you wrested ultimate victory. But they were not easy years; not a bit o it. They were years of heart-wearing work for a righteous end, and thrice fortunate the nation which has citizens within its borders who in time of peace and in time of war alike are willing and anxious to spend to be William Bartholin, wanted in Chicago I the best there is in them to do all that their

in this vicinity, leaving on Aug. 21. On righteousness, to struggle with all their the 18th the young man, accompanied by a might for a worthy end." OTHER SPEECHES OF THE DAY.

The President's Remarks at Towns En

Route to Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 30.-In his speech at South Royalston the President said, in part, that he was very glad to note the presence of the school children. A Free Trial Package Prepared for Your "It is a mighty good thing," said he, "for a State to have other things, too, but the children are the best. [Laughter and apway in which you have greeted me this | plause.] And I am glad to see always the veterans of the civil war. I like to see them at the same meetings where you see country than in just such a typical old | the children, because they are the people American town as this to have the school | who have actually put into practice what children drawn up before a monument like | you preach to the children that we want

in the birthplace of Salmon P. Chase and | The President said at Montpelier that he to have them look toward you, you the | was glad to come as the guest of the Somen of the great civil war, you who have ciety of the Sons of the Revolution. "It is proved your truth by your endeavor, and a great thing." he added, "to have had to see in you example of what they are to | forebearers who did their work well in the be when they grow up. [Applause.] I be- | world, always provided that the fact of lieve in preaching, but I believe in prac- having had them drives us onward to try ticing a good deal more [applause], and it | to do our part in the world now, instead of has been given to you, my friends of the | being used as an excuse for not doing our great civil war, to practice in the four | full share." A text in the Bible contained years when the life of the Republic was two rules of conduct of which too many count not only in war but in peace. Of bids us be wise as serpents and harmless course, there are exceptions, but ordinarily as doves. To be only harmless is not really the man who is a first-class soldier in war | to deserve much praise; nor, on the other has got in him the stuff that is going to | hand, to possess all the wisdom and all make out of him a first-class citizen in the power that can come to man shall avail anything if with it does not go the lift "The men who in this beautiful place of | toward righteousness, the lift toward deyours till the soil, make their living here ency. I want to illustrate what I mean, and raise American citizens have to show he said, by what the two men Vermont conthe same fundamental righteousness and tributed to the navy of the United States the same strong virile virtues that you did | and to the glory of the entire nation in the Spanish war "Now, gentlemen, Admiral Dewey and

Clark had to have in them the courage,

the desire to do decently, but it would not have done them any good if they had not learned their trade as the chance came If Dewey or Clark had sat down during the long years of peace, as I have known pretty good men to sit down, and said, Oh, well, there is not anything to be done; when they day comes I will be a herobut just now I don't care to train the men at the big guns or whatever there was to do'-if they had done that we would not have the name of either of them before us at this moment. Take those men on horseback over there-the regulars-I think we have got past the stage in this country when any of our citizens feel any jealousy or anything but the heartiest admiration for the regular army and navy. All honor ing themselves, to die at need, for the honor and interest of all of us, should the call be made. And in the army and navy alike the way to make certain success is to train in advance. There are people in this country of whom, I regret to say, it must be said, not that they have bad ideas, but that they have no ideas at all; and among those I class every man who is unable to see in this country anything but material prosperity. At Randolph, Vt., the President said it was a real pleasure to meet the people and be introduced by the chief justice of the State. "Here in America," said he, "we

pride ourselves on our liberty under the law-a very different thing from lawlessness. Anarchy in any shape or mannerand by anarchy I mean all types of mob violence, the violence of one man or the violence of many by action against the law -anarchy in any shape or way is the surest handmaiden of tyranny." The orderly lawabiding liberty of the people, said the President, is the secret of our success as a nation. "Don't look down on a man because he is poor, and don't envy him or vilify him because he is rich," and "the man who envies and hates another shows that he is not quite satisfied that he is that other man's equal," were remarks of the President that were greeted with great applause. In conclusion the President said that the people of Vermont had "come measurably near the American ideal, the ideal that all of us ought to hold-the ideal of trying to arrive at the proper appreciation of a man by looking at what is fundamental, not at what is accidental, in him-by looking at his character, at his soul, at his heart, at the way in which he does his duty to his neighbors and to the

At White River, Vt., the President said that Vermont had always produced the type of citizen who knew how to take care of himself in time of peace and who in time of war know how "to take care of | himself and of the other fellow, too." here in Vermont," said he, "showed that you were not to be led off into believing that mere ease was the end and aim of a man's life. You have shown that you appreciated the fact that to be a good citizen a man has got to handle himself, not with a view to striking difficulties, but to meeting them and overcoming them.' At Burlington this evening the President said: "I thank you most warmly for the greeting that you have extended to me this evening. I have enjoyed greatly my trip to-day through your beautiful State. feel, and I say it with all sincerity, that when I come to Vermont I come not to teach but to learn. As a nation we shall succeed very largely in proportion as we show the spirit that this State has ever shown in peace and war. The people of Vermont work hard. For that I do not pity them-I admire them. It is a good thing for mankind to work. The people of Vermont work with honesty of purpose; the people of Vermont show by their life actions they are true to an ideal."

LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS.

Mob Tried to Hang a Negro, but Rope Broke and He Was Shot.

negro, who was arrested here for an as sault on a young white woman to-day, was riddled with bullets by an angry mob to-

The mob took him from the jail, slipped a slipped the noose and fell to the street. In from the set where one kind of crime is an instant he was on his feet and running dangerous are apt to denounce the other away. He apparently escaped in the darkness, but a posse pursued him and surrounded him several hours later within two blocks of the jail and shot him to death. J. Proctor Knott's Home Burned.

LEBANON, Ky., Aug. 30 .- Learig, the handsome country home of ex-Governor J. Proctor Knott, was destroyed by fire to-

DISCOURAGED

The expression occurs so many times in letters from sick women to Dr. Pierce; "I was completely discouraged." And there is always good reason for the discouragement. Years of suffering. Doctor after doctor tried in vain. Medicines doing no lasting good. It is no wonder



Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulcereation, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. "In the year 1899 was taken sick, writes Mrs. Edna Crowder, of Ripley, Lauderdale Co., Tenn. 'My limbs ached, had severe pains in back and lower part of bowels, with difficulty in urination. smarting an

Thousands of

burning pain after. I tried many kinds of medicine and four of the best doctors in the country, until I gave up all hope of recovery. In January, 1901, I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Y., and received from him a letter, telling me to try his medicines. I took eleven bottles, six of 'Favorite Prescription,' five of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' one vial of 'Pel-lets,' and used one box of 'Lotion Tablets' and one of 'Healing Suppositories,' and am now able to work at anything I want to. Thanks to you for your valuable medicine and kind advice."

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system. Why not call on Dr. Lipes, get a free trial you can be cured by his new method. It makes difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Lipes will give you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes's generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. No one should miss this grand opportunity of

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